HISTORICAL Site Number: 18WA46	Other name(s) Ridenous - 20th century farm complex Maryland Archeological Resear	r Site ch Unit No. 19	SCS soil & sediment code Terrestrial site Nearest Surface Water	Prehistoric Historic Unknown Unknown Unknown Underwater site		
-Site Setting restricted -Lat/Long accurate to within 1 sq. mile, user may need to make slight adjustments in mapping to account for sites near state/county lines or streams	Floodplain High terrace Hilltop/bluff Cave Interior flat Hillslope Upland flat Unknown Ridgetop Other Terrace Low terrace	71 7	Saltwater Ocean Estuary/tidal river Tidewater/marsh Minimum distance to v	Freshwater Stream/river Swamp Lake or pond Spring □ vater is 0 m		
Paleoindian site	ca. 1630 - 1675 ca. 186	0 - 1900 Y Na 0 - 1930 Y Af 30 Y Hi	rican American Ur	sian American IIII		
Site Function Contextual Data:	Historic Furna Urban/Rural? Rural Other			ost-in-ground ame-built		
Prehistoric	Domestic			asonry 🗸		
Multi-component Misc. ceremonial	Homestead		ncampment Ot	ther structure		
Village ☐ Rock art ☐	Farmstead		wnsite	ve related		
Hamlet Shell midden	Mansion	//a-a-disa-a				
Base camp STU/lithic scatter	Plantation		humah /mata hausa	n-domestic agri		
Rockshelter/cave Quarry/extraction	Row/townhome Bridge			creational		
Earthen mound Fish weir	Cellar Ford			dden/dump ✓		
Cairn Production area	Privy Educa	tional		ifact scatter		
Burial area Unknown	Industrial		emetery Sp	ring or well		
Other context	Mining-related		epulchre	known		
	Quarry-related	ng post	olated bullar			
	Mill Store		dg or foundation 🕡 Oth	ner context		
	Black/metalsmith Taver	n/inn Po	ossible Structure			
Interpretive Sampling Data: Prehistoric context samples Soil samples taken N Soil samples taken Soil samples taken N Soil samples taken Soi						

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken

Flotation samples taken

Other samples taken

	hase II and PI	nase III Ar	cheological	Database and I	nventory
LICTODICAI	Number: 18WA467	Site Name:	HB-1		Prehistoric
		Other name(s)	Ridenour Site		Historic 🗸
Brie	f late 18th - 20th	n century farm comp	lex		Unknown
T R U S T Desc	cription:				
	,				
Diagnostic Artifact Da	ta:	Prehistoric Sher		Shepard	Keyser
Projectile Point Types	Koens-Crispin	Marcey Creek	Popes Creek	Townsend	Yeocomico
Clovis	Perkiomen	Dames Qtr	Coulbourn	Minguannan	Monongahela
Hardaway-Dalton	Susquehana	Selden Island	Watson	Sullivan Cove	Susquehannock
Palmer	Vernon	Accokeek	Mockley	Shenks Ferry	
Kirk (notch)	Piscataway	Wolfe Neck	Clemson Island	Moyaone	
Kirk (stem)	Calvert	Vinette	Page	Potomac Cr	
Le Croy	Selby Bay	Historic Sherd T	/pes Ironstone	353 Staffordshire	Stoneware
Morrow Mntn	Jacks Rf (notch)	Earthenware Astbury	Jackfield	Tin Glazed	English Brown
Guilford	Jacks Rf (pent)	Borderware	Mn Mottled	Whiteware 332	Eng Dry-bodie
Brewerton	Madison/Potomac	Buckley	North Devon	Porcelain 22	Nottingham
Otter Creek	Levanna	Creamware	Pearlware	27	Rhenish
All quantities exact or estin	nated minimal counts	0.00			Wt Salt-glazed 1
Other Artifact & Featu	re Types:	Prehistoric Featu	es	Lithic Material Fer quartzit	e Sil sandstone
Prehistoric Artifacts	Other fired clay	Mound(s)	Storage/trash pit	Jasper Chalcedony	/ European flint
Flaked stone	Human remain(s)	Midden	Burial(s)	Chert Ironstone	Basalt
Ground stone	Modified faunal	Shell midden	Ossuary	Rhyolite Argilite	Unknown
Stone bowls	Unmod faunal	Postholes/molds	Unknown	Quartz Steatite	Other
Fire-cracked rock	Oyster shell	House pattern(s)	Other	Quartzite Sandstone	
Other lithics (all)	Floral material	Palisade(s)		✓ Dated features present at	t site
Ceramics (all)	Uncommon Obj.	Hearth(s)		Numerous features containing	
Rimsherds	Other _	Lithic reduc area		artifacts	
Historic Artifacts	Tobacco related 3	Historic Features	Privv/outhouse	☐ Depression/mound☐	Unknown
Pottery (all) 1217	Activity item(s) 26	Const feature	☐ Well/cistern		Other
Glass (all)	Human remain(s)	Foundation		✓ Burial(s)	Other
Architectural 1403	Faunal material	Cellar hole/cellar	☐ Trash pit/dump	Railroad bed	
Furniture 1	Misc. kitchen 278		Sheet midden	✓ Earthworks	
Arms	Floral material	Hearth/chimney	Planting feature	Mill raceway	
Clothing 10	Misc. 691	Postholes/molds	Road/walkway	✓ Wheel pit	
Personal items 12	Other _	Paling ditch/fence		All quantities exact or est	imated minimal counts
Radiocarbon Data:					
Sample 1: +/-	years BP Reliability San	nple 2: +/-	years BP Reliab	ility Sample 3: +/-	years BP Reliability
Sample 4: +/-	years BP Reliability Sa n	nple 5: +/-	years BP Reliab	ility Sample 6: +/-	years BP Reliability
Sample 7: +/-	years BP Reliability San	nple 8: +/-	years BP Reliab	ility Sample 9: +/-	years BP Reliability

Additional radiocarbon results available

MARYLAND Phase II and Phase III Archeological Database and Inventory						
HISTORICAL Site Number:	18WA467 Site Name:	HB-1	Prehistoric			
	Other name(s)	Ridenour Site	Historic 🗸			
Brief T D C T Description:	late 18th - 20th century farm comp	Unknown				
<u> </u>	<u> </u>					
External Samples/Data:		Collection curated at MAC				
Additional raw data may be available online						

Summary Description:

The site (18WA467) was originally identified in 1997 by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates as part of a Phase I Reconnaissance survey at the Newgate Industrial Park in Hagerstown, MD. The site is part of a farm complex consisting of a standing log/brick house, the ruins of a stone bank barn, the ruins of an ice house or spring house, a frame shack and two stone-lined wells. The archeological component is associated with these structures. The farm is situated on fields of Hagerstown Silt Loam. The Hagerstown soil series consists of deep, well-drained, reddish soils on the upland areas, which is formed from material weathered from hard, fairly pure limestone.

Archival research revealed that the Ridenour Farm Site was occupied for nearly 200 years by the Ridenour and Bear families. After 1940 the farm was modernized resulting in heavy disturbances around the farm buildings on the north side of the site. The Ridenour Farm Site, a good representative example of a 19th century farm related occupation in the county, contains several segments determined to have stratigraphic integrity and intact cultural resources. Because site 18WA 467 is considered to be a significant archeological resource and offer research value to Washington County and greater Maryland, it is thought to possess the qualities necessary for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Phase II testing at the site consisted of shovel testing and test unit excavation. A total of 113 shovel tests were excavated to determine if the site boundaries identified during Phase I work included the full extent of the deposits. Although the horizontal boundaries of the site were found to extend around the entire perimeter of the farm complex, it was the southern half that was determined to have potential significance. Eight 0.9144 X 0.9144 meter (3 X 3 foot), one 1.2192 X 0.9144 meter (4 X 3 foot), and one 0.6096 X 1.2192 meter (2 X 4 foot) test unit were strategically placed in several segments of the site in order to assess archeological significance.

The Phase II material recovery contained a total of 5,398 artifacts. It was composed of modern artifacts as well as earlier materials consisting mostly of domestic- and architectural-related items. The material recovery was overwhelmingly dominated by domestic (mostly kitchen-related) artifacts such as ceramic sherds and container glass. Several segments of the site where artifact yields were high, stratigraphic integrity was found to exist, particularly east of the farmhouse. Several intact buried cultural features were identified during excavation. They included: 1) the foundation of a smokehouse with an associated hearth base; 2) the base of a wooden barrel, including its hoop; 3) the domestic midden feature previously identified during Phase I; and 4) a possible postmold.

During Phase II work a total of 26 activity items were recovered, including a drill bit, 16 charcoal briguets, and 8 toys (2 ceramic marbles, 5 porcelain figurine parts, and a porcelain dog). One stable-related object is part of the activity item assemblage, a metal horseshoe. The architectural assemblage consists of some 1403 objects, mostly nails. In fact, 695 nails were encountered, 103 wire nails, 67 machine cut, and 525 unidentifiable nails. Glass was also in abundance, with 205 fragments of plate window glass and 37 shards of mirror (apparently not a personal mirror) being reported. Other architectural objects encountered were 331 brick fragments, 89 pieces of mortar, 7 cement objects, 2 pieces of asphalt, 1 piece of concrete, 12 fragments of stucco, 1 piece of wood, 3 fragments of terra cotta tile/pipe/other, 2 screws, 11 pieces of architectural stone, 2 nuts, 2 bolts, 2 door hinges, and 1 piece of tile. The site yielded 10 clothing-related items; 8 buttons (1 plastic, 1 wooden, 6 metal), 1 fabric zipper fragment, and a hair barrette. The only item that might be furniture-related appears to be a ceramic drawer pull. A total of 3.237 kitchen-related items (most of the report's "domestic" assemblage) were recovered. The kitchen ceramics included 15 creamware sherds, 27 pearlware, 332 whiteware sherds, 353 ironstone, 10 yelloware and 2 Rockingham sherds, 349 redware sherds, 68 unidentifiable lead-glazed earthenware sherds, 1 white salt-glazed stoneware sherd, 38 unidentifiable stoneware sherds, 2 hard- and 20 soft-paste porcelain fragments. In addition, 1757 container glass objects were encountered (1493 bottle and 264 vessel glass shards) along with 277 faunal remains (16 oyster shell, 240 bones, 21 teeth), and a silver spoon or fork handle. Twelve personal items were excavated including a metal bell, a metal change purse, a metal dog tag, a 1941 Lincoln penny, 3 pencil parts, 5 fragments of an earthenware baseball glove figurine. Three tobacco-related items were encountered; 2 pipe stems and a pipe bowl. Finally, there are 691 miscellaneous items such as a 67 pieces of coal, 118 fragments of slag, a piece of burnt wood, 48 fragments of charcoal, 239 unidentified pieces of metal, a barrel hoop, 189 fragments of plastic, 8 pieces of rubber, 12 pieces of graphite, and 8 miscellaneous items. Much of this last group consists of modern items.

The faunal collection from the site consisted of 277 vertebrate and invertebrate remains. Mammals and birds were the only two classes representing vertebrates. The small, fragmentary condition of the bone collection made it difficult to properly identify most of the specimens according to species. The majority of the 190 mammal bones were though to belong to large, domesticated species. Pig was the only species positively identified, with 12 teeth and 23 probable bone fragments recovered. The only other large mammal species identified was whitetail deer with the recovery of a short bone. Small mammal remains were less well represented, but opossum and groundhog were identified. Thirty-nine bird bones were recovered and are thought to be chicken, goose, duck and/or turkey. Twenty-five unidentifiable bone fragments were also found. Twenty-three invertebrate remains were encountered including at least 22 oyster shell fragments and a clam shell.

The work performed during Phase II, indicates the presence of a late 18th-early 19th century component (c. 1775-1820), a 19th-early 20th century component (c. 1820-1920), and a modern component (c. 1940-present). The late 18th to early 19th century component was defined by the presence of white salt-glazed stoneware, creamware, and pearlware, and was confined to an area directly east of the house. The superficial nature of this component was likely related to the late 18th century initial occupation of the site and Martin Ridenour's untimely death in 1807. Dominating the site and perhaps intruding into the earlier occupation was the 19th-early 20th century component, which marked the Bear family ownership. Unlike the earlier component, domestic refuse associated with the 19th-early 20th century occupation was distributed around the entire perimeter of the farmhouse. Materials associated with the most recent component were recovered all-over the site.

Excavation established that the site had integrity. Stratigraphic integrity was isolated to several segments east and south of the farmhouse. Impact from the modern period was also present at the site, but was mostly confined to the northern half where the farm complex was modernized during the 20th century.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):